

Children's Newspaper

Every Tuesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No 1579—June 25, 1949

NABETARI SEES IT THROUGH

An Epic of Endurance in the Central Pacific

Countless are the stirring tales of war still untold. Many will never be told; but others are gradually coming to light as time goes by. This story of almost incredible endurance has come to us from Beru, in the Gilbert Islands, far away in the Central Pacific; it was sent by Miss May Pateman, who for over a quarter of a century has given devoted service to the girls' school founded by the London Missionary Society at Rongorongo.

THE story goes back to the month of April, 1944, and the scene is Ocean Island, a tiny phosphate treasure island in the Central Pacific, then occupied by the Japanese.

Over a hundred lads from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were digging holes. They had no idea what for — trenches perhaps. With a sneer a Japanese guard pointed to the holes and then to the lads. A look of horror dawned on their faces. Was that the evil thing the little men were planning?

A few hours later one of the lads, Nabetari by name and a Christian, and a few other expert fishermen were preparing their canoes for the daily expedition. Woe betide them if they did not bring back a good supply of fish for their Japanese masters! But this time there would be no coming back. Nabetari and his friends were preparing to escape!

Secretly they loaded coconuts and water bottles on to their tiny canoes. It might be many days before they reached their homes in the Gilberts, three hundred miles away to the east.

So it proved. Wind and current were against them. They gave up the struggle to go east, and drifted westward. The canoes

lost one another in the darkness of night, and soon Nabetari and his companion were alone. They spread out the sail to catch rain, and with a feather bait they caught fish for food, ate some, and sun-dried the remainder.

Capsized Canoe

One night both lads were sleeping when on the crest of a wave their canoe capsized and they were flung into the water. Nabetari was almost as much at home in the water, however, as the little fishes themselves. He struggled and strove until he had righted the canoe and then flung himself upon it exhausted. But he had lost his companion, he had lost the sail, and his frail canoe was damaged and leaky.

The canoe drifted on. The sun rose and the sun set. Night followed day until Nabetari lost all count of their passing. He kept himself alive by killing occasional sharks. A shark would come alongside the canoe to catch fish, and he would manage to seize the creature's head, and hold it against the side of the canoe for an hour or two until it was dead. The shark's blood gave him drink and its flesh gave him food; and some of the remainder he used to plug the leaky places in the canoe.

As he travelled on Nabetari scanned sea and sky for ships and planes. Twice he sighted an aeroplane, but it was too high up for the fliers to spot the tiny figure frantically waving below. Two vessels passed not far away, but they were Jap ships and took no notice of Nabetari.

Land at Last

The passing days grew into weeks, and the weeks into months, and Nabetari grew weaker and weaker. But still he had the strength of will to urge him to fish for food and to catch rainwater to drink.

At length this terrible journey of hunger and thirst, hardship and loneliness came to an end. Nabetari's canoe reached land. Much too weak to walk, he crawled up the deserted beach and was eventually found by a fisherman of that land, whose speech was strange to him.

Nabetari had reached the island of Niningo in the far-away Admiralty Islands. It was November. He had been alone in his frail, leaky canoe for seven months!

AIR LIFT



The Women's Junior Air Corps at Bristol have been celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Corps. Here we see the County Commandant and a new recruit wheeling out an Auster aircraft at Whitchurch Aerodrome.

Fourth Form Interlude

VISITOR IN FEZ

THE pupils and master of the Fourth Form science class at a large grammar school in Bristol recently thought they must be dreaming. The door of the laboratory opened and in came a tall figure in sandals, long white "nightshirt," and red fez; moreover, the figure had a coal-black countenance, fuzzy hair, and a dazzling tooth-filled smile.

The dream-like impression was only heightened when the figure announced in slightly broken English that he was an inspector!

But with that true English courtesy which the schoolboy will always show in an emergency (aided, perhaps, by some threatening glances from the master) the class went on calmly with its work of finding the refractive index of a glass prism.

This white-robed gentleman really was an inspector—from the Sudan. With a colleague he was making a tour of representative schools in the Bristol area as part of a survey of English education carried out for the Sudan Education Authorities. In the maze of school corridors he had momentarily lost his guide and had thus entered a room unannounced.

RISING WATERFALL

PASSENGERS in a steamer sailing from the Orkneys could hardly believe their eyes the other day as they passed the island of Hoy. A waterfall near the village of Rackwick which normally falls 250 feet sheer into the sea appeared to be flowing upward, and the water seemed to be vanishing in a cloud of spray back over the brow of the cliff.

The coastguard at Rackwick explained the reason for this freak waterfall. The cliff face under the waterfall is so formed that when a strong wind blows in from the sea it is diverted upwards and carries the water with it in a great curve that ends about thirty feet back from the cliff-edge in the heather.

According to the coastguard it is possible in a day of heavy wind to walk along the edge of the cliff under the arch of water, and scarcely feel a drop. It is also possible on these occasions to walk along the shore under the waterfall and remain dry.

Islands Are Not So Cheap Now

WHEN a New Zealand farmer recently paid £5800 for an island of 60 grassy acres—Pakatoa Island, not many miles from Auckland—people who know their history recalled how cheaply that same island had been bought 123 years earlier.

It happened at the end of the year 1826, when King George IV reigned in Britain and the only white men in New Zealand were a few brave Christian missionaries who were converting the warlike Maoris. Some far-seeing people in Britain, however, dreamed of making a British colony in New Zealand, and they sent out the barque Rosanna commanded by Captain James Herd.

Sailing into the gulf which Captain James Cook had named "the Firth of Thames," more than fifty years before, Captain Herd bought four small islands from nine Maori chiefs who lived near the site of the present city of Auckland.

Eight muskets and one double-barrelled gun and a barrel of gunpowder was the price paid. So each of the Maori chiefs obtained one of the white men's firearms and a fair share of the barrel of gunpowder.

Captain Herd drew up a document stating that he had bought these four little islands; and the Maori chiefs, who could neither

read nor write, and therefore could not sign their names, "signed" the paper by making small drawings of their facial tattoo. In those days each Maori chief had a distinctive design tattooed on his face—a rather painful "identity disc."

So pleased were the nine Maori chiefs with their bargain that they led their warriors in a "haka" or war dance, and this so alarmed the white men that Captain Herd weighed anchor and sailed away.

He never came back to his four little islands, and later they became part of the possessions of the New Zealand Company, which was formed in 1839 and made a good beginning to the task of bringing settlers to New Zealand.

Pakatoa Island, which was deemed worth only a couple of old muskets in 1826, has changed hands in 1949 for £5800.

FLEET STREET'S SCHOOLCHILDREN

A LONDON school which has not known the clatter of young feet for many years is up for sale. It is the St Bride's and Bridewell Precinct Schools, only a stone's throw from Fleet Street.

There are people who can still remember when boys and girls came running from their homes on both sides of Fleet Street to this school. Now there

are very few resident in the neighbourhood.

In niches on the front of this school are figures of a schoolboy and girl of the time of Queen Anne. They stand on pedestals, looking very thoughtful—links with Fleet Street's quieter days; and it is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to vanish into complete obscurity.

PICK-A-BACK



The public can see the RAF police dogs for the first time at the Royal Tournament at Olympia, London. One of these Alsations is here seen with his master.

Self-Government For the Senussi

THE United Nations have not yet agreed about the future of Italy's former colonies in Africa but, mindful of its promise to the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, the British Government recently announced the establishment there of an autonomous Government for home affairs under the Emir Sayyid el Senussi.

As happenings all the world over now show, the desire for self-government has become a very important force in international affairs. The evolution towards self-government is being encouraged in the British Commonwealth of Nations and, indeed, there are few nations in the world which have done more in this respect than Britain.

But Britain's decision about Cyrenaica is not only an act in the spirit of her best traditions; it is also an act of justice to the 100,000 people of that country, which has been under our military administration since the war.

Fascinating History

Although seemingly remote from the main stream of events in the Near East, and only sparsely populated, Cyrenaica has a fascinating history. In ancient times the country enjoyed great prosperity as a centre of trade with the East and the interior of Africa. But five centuries of progress came to an end with the incorporation of Cyrenaica into the Roman Empire in 96 B.C. Nearly seven hundred years later Cyrenaica was captured by the Arabs and despite its subjection by various Powers, including Turkey and Italy, has remained essentially an Arab and Moslem country.

The interest which centres in Cyrenaica today is due not so much to any economic potentialities of the 212,000 square miles of this mostly desert land, but to its people or, rather, an important section of them—the Senussi.

The Senussi are a religious Islamic sect, so named after Sheikh es Senussi, who was born about 150 years ago. The influence of the sect spread in the Islamic world as far as Arabia and the Sudan, but its headquarters have always remained in Cyrenaica. Outside their country the Senussi usually occupy a position equal to but in no respect more powerful or influential than other Islamic sects. In Cyrenaica alone the head of the Senussi had become the most powerful religious leader of the country and in due course something of its sovereign.

Fight For Independence

Around the Senussi has therefore centred the desire for independence of the Arab inhabitants of Cyrenaica. This led to successive fights of the Senussi against the Turks, the French, the Italians, and, during the First World War, even against the British stationed in Egypt and the Sudan.

The latest chapter of the Senussi struggle for independence is the story of their fight against Italy and of the severe repressions which were ordered by Mussolini. So cruel was this oppression that the Senussi had no hesitation in joining the Allies during the Second World War. They valiantly helped the Eighth Army, and many a British soldier or airman lost in the desert of Cyrenaica owes his life

to the friendly tribesmen who led him back to his own lines.

The action of the Senussi was the direct result of a visit made to the British military authorities in Cairo by El Sayyid Idris, their exiled leader. In 1939 he offered the help of the people of Libya against the Italians should Italy enter the war. In return, it was understood that if Libya were freed from the Italians at least a part of it should be given independence under his sovereignty.

In 1942 Mr Eden, then Foreign Secretary, made a statement to the House of Commons thanking El Sayyid Idris and his followers for their assistance and declaring that the British Government would never allow the Senussi to fall under Italian domination.

This then is the background of the recent British declaration on Cyrenaica. It fulfils not only a pledge but upholds the right to self-determination of all nations, however small. Although various obstacles have yet to be cleared before the matter is finally disposed of by the United Nations, there is little doubt that this small nation will eventually take its place in the great international family of independent States.

Century of Denmark's Democracy

DENMARK, that prosperous little country so well loved by many of us, has just celebrated one hundred years of its Constitution. In June, 1849, King Frederick VII, last of the Oldenburg dynasty, which had reigned since 1448, signed the Grundlov or Constitution. This Constitution was reformed in 1915.

At present all Danes over 25 years can vote. There are two Houses in the Rigsdag, or Parliament—the Landsting, the Upper House, corresponding to our House of Lords, except that it is elected and is in session for eight years, and the Folketing, the Lower House, which is in session for four years.

In order that the Folketing shall be as representative as possible 117 of its 149 members are directly elected by the method of proportional representation, 31 other seats are then divided among parties which have not obtained majorities at district elections, and one member is elected by the Faroe Islanders. In the Landsting there are 76 members who are also elected on a truly democratic basis.

SHIP IN A PLAYGROUND

CHILDREN of the Park Infants' School at Doncaster have a ship in their playground! Named HMS Prince Charles and built of aluminium scaffolding, it is complete with wheel, crow's nest, rope ladders, and rigging, and is designed to provide activity and exercise for the children. The plans were drawn up by the headmistress, and the total cost was £475.

THE COLONIES COME TO TOWN

SCHOOLBOYS and girls in and near London are to have the thrilling experience of walking through the African jungle in London, for a stretch of jungle, with the appropriate heat and moist atmosphere, has been reproduced at the Colonial Exhibition.

This Exhibition, called Focus on Colonial Progress, is the main event of Colonial Month which is being opened on June 21 by the King in a special ceremony at Church House, Westminster, and is continuing until July 20. Its purpose is to turn our thoughts towards—and increase our knowledge of—the Greater Britain, our Colonies overseas. The Exhibition is being held at the Central Office of Information, Exhibition Hall, Marble Arch, Oxford Street. Admission is free.

Visitors to the Exhibition enter through a model of a traditional African house and pass into the "jungle." On duty at the Exhibition are 12 African members of the Gold Coast Mounted Police wearing their long tunics and tall headdress—men who are recruited from the northern tribes of the Gold Coast.

Many Native Types

The different types of our fellow-citizens of the Colonies are illustrated in a gallery of life-size figures of men and women wearing the costumes of their countries. Among other interesting items is one of the finest collections of Colonial stamps in existence, a tank of tropical fish, and many examples of the works of art and the ornaments of Colonial folk.

Here we can learn much about the life, the struggles, and the pattern of Government in these widely-distributed lands; and there is a bookshop where information specially produced for schools and others is on sale.

Other exhibitions in connection with Colonial Month are also being held in London. The Boy Scouts Association have one in B.P.'s Room at 25 Buckingham Palace Road, and the Girl Guides Association at their Headquarters at 17 Buckingham Palace Road. The British Museum, the C.M.S., the Daily Express, the Horniman Museum and Library, the Imperial Institute, Kew Gardens, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Zoo, and several other institutions have special shows during the Month.

Further details about Colonial Month can be obtained from the Colonial Office Information Department, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, SW 1.

Town-Planning Degrees

THE first degree course in town and country planning in this country has been instituted at Durham University. The five-year course gives a broad general education in planning, architecture, and sociology.

During the third and fourth years students have to spend at least twelve weeks assisting a person engaged in the practice of town and country planning. During the last year a thesis on an approved subject embodying original research has to be submitted. A similar course is to be started by the University of Manchester.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

KATHRYN IN WONDERLAND

Kathryn Beaumont, aged eleven, of London has been selected to be the voice of Alice in Walt Disney's cartoon-film of Alice in Wonderland.

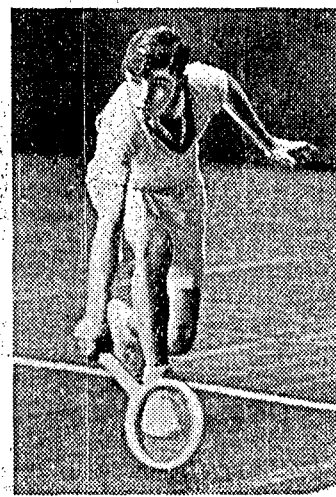
An honorary degree was conferred recently at Cambridge University on Miss Lillian Benson, Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Modern History in London University. She was thus the first woman after the Queen to wear the Cambridge scarlet. An honorary degree was also conferred on Dame Myra Hess.

The Science Museum has been holding a special exhibition for blind people—the first ever held. It closes next Sunday (June 26).

The record time of seven hours 44 minutes for a flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon has been made by a Transworld Airlines airliner.

Stately Museum

The house and grounds of Osterley Park, Middlesex, have been presented to the National Trust by Lord Jersey; and the valuable contents of the house have been purchased by the State. It is proposed to open the house as a museum.



Seventeen-year-old John Horn, one of Britain's most promising young players, who we hope will be a Wimbledon Champion one day.

The Pilgrim Trust are giving £5000 towards the restoration of Dorchester Abbey, Oxfordshire, a partly-Norman building on the site of a Saxon cathedral.

New York and Hong Kong are now connected by telephone, but a conversation costs £1 a minute.

A United Nations Association Rally will be held at Arundel Castle, Sussex, on August 6. The Prime Minister will be among the speakers.

The girls' bagpipe band of the University of Iowa, U.S., will take part in the Edinburgh Music Festival.

A radio-controlled model aircraft contest has been held in Britain for the first time, at Fairlop, Essex.

The Gilt Cross has been awarded to 12-year-old Scout Stewart Simpson (2nd Wigan Group) who rescued a small boy from drowning at Seaford.

A mother cat and a hen on a farm near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, are keen rivals for the care of the cat's kittens; the hen nestles them under her wing.

The National Gliding Contests will be held in August near Great Hucklow, Derbyshire.

All Strung Up

String was used by sparrows to build a nest in a post office at Bristol.

All hospitals have been advised by the Ministry of Health to use only cots which have a maximum space of 3½ inches between the bars; this will lessen the chance of injury to the child.

The National Coal Board plan to spend £250,000 on the welfare of miners in the north-west division. It is hoped to install baths in every pit.

Mrs Georgia Clark is new Treasurer of the United States, and hers will be the first woman's signature to appear on American banknotes.

A white man is teaching Red Indians to shoot arrows so that they can take part in a Hollywood film.

An exhibition of British books published since 1946 is being held in Istanbul, Turkey; the wide range of books varies from scientific subjects to children's stories.

Tons of Money

The number of £1 and 10s notes in circulation in Britain today is 1271 millions. There are twice as many 10s notes as £1 notes.

The members of the Falkland Islands Survey, marooned 13,000 miles away in the Antarctic until next year, are to have their own special programme from the B.B.C. This will be broadcast every Tuesday evening, and their parents will be able to talk to them.

H.M.S. Campania is to take part in the Festival of Britain in 1951, as a travelling exhibition ship.

AS YOU WERE

Siam has changed her name again to Thailand. She officially became Thailand in 1939 and changed back to Siam during the war.

Public subscriptions exceeding £6,000,000 have been collected for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The money will be used to help India's backward people.

A spaniel belonging to Mrs M. Part of Gillingham, Kent, has had a litter of 16 puppies.

TELE-ENTENTE

Television programmes are to be exchanged by Britain and France under a new agreement.

Two gold medals struck in 1746 to commemorate the battle of Culloden have been sold in London for £200. One bore a representation of Apollo; the other showed the Duke of Cumberland as Hercules trampling upon Discord.

Britain's Army strength at the end of April was 785,000 men, 23,000 fewer than at the beginning of this year.

The recent 232-page centenary edition of the London (Ontario) Free Press is claimed to be the largest newspaper ever printed in Canada.

French Protestants have decided that unmarried women may be ministers of the French Reformed Church in exceptional circumstances.

Oil in Italy

Important oilfields are said to have been found in Italy at a depth of about 5000 feet. They are at Cortemaggiore, near Piacenza, and other places in the provinces of Milan and Cremona.

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ABERDEEN ACHIEVEMENT

ABERDEEN has published an official handbook, and it has an agricultural section printed in Spanish as well as English. Cattle are among Aberdeen's great commercial successes and export contributions. Aberdeen Angus cattle, which constitute three-quarters of New Zealand's beef herds, also dominate the pedigree herds of Argentina.

Among pioneering achievements mentioned in the handbook are: The Scottish Maid, the first clipper ship, built by an Aberdeen firm in 1839, aerial cableways, which were first used in Aberdeen granite quarries, and the only granite cathedral in the world, St Machar's, built in Aberdeen 600 years ago.

BOY WHO LIFTED

715 lbs

POWERFULLY-BUILT Phil Cairn, a 16-year-old schoolboy of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, has confounded all the critics by becoming Scotland's new heavyweight weight-lifting champion. At the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, he lifted 715 lbs, defeating grown men of much greater experience. It is only 15 months since Phil began weight-lifting, but already he is being considered as a very promising British candidate for the next Olympic Games.

Schoolboys' Greek Play

THIS Saturday the boys of Bradfield College, Berkshire, are to revive their custom of performing a Greek play in an open-air theatre modelled on the theatres of ancient Greece. Before the war these performances were given every three years and were attended by lovers of the drama from far and near.

It was in 1890 that Headmaster Herbert Gray and his pupils hewed out seats for the spectators in a chalk pit by the college and constructed the stage in the form of a Greek temple with the traditional exits and entrances for the actors.

This year's play is the Agamemnon by Aeschylus, and the producer is Mr Cecil Bellamy, who began this responsible task here 20 years ago.

Appropriate music has been composed for the school orchestra by Mr Christopher Ede.

The performances will be continued next week.

SHIP'S COAL-CELLAR

THE skipper of the steamer Minx has adopted a novel method of coaling his ship without leaving the lobster fishing grounds where he operates.

When he was on salvage work some time ago he made a "memory map" of the position of many of the sunken ships around the Scottish West coast. When he wants to replenish his bunkers he now steams over a wreck and dredges a supply of coal from the sea bed.

Young Bellringers

THE bells of the 17th-century church at Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, still ring out across the Alderbourne Valley, but now they are rung by three 17-year-olds.

Trained by the two remaining veteran ringers, Eric Eatwell is captain and he is assisted by another boy and girl.



Conversation Piece

A London Territorial who appeared in a Peninsular War tableau chats to a 20th-century policeman.

Big Oil Refinery

THE £37,500,000 oil refinery project begun at Fawley, Southampton, will be the biggest in Europe when it is finished, in three years' time, and will be a huge dollar-saver. Greatly increased imports of crude petroleum from the Middle East for refining will take the place of more costly refined products.

The new refinery will manufacture petrol, kerosene, gas and diesel oils, heavy residual fuel oils, asphalt, and other products. It will cover 970 acres, employ 2500 people instead of the 900 at the present refinery, and have an output of five million tons a year instead of the present 800,000 tons.

BUDDY WENT TOO

BUDDY is a small dog and not very handsome. She was bought for 17s 6d in London's Petticoat Lane back in 1943. One night, a year later, a bomb hit the house, and Buddy and her mistress were buried beneath debris for more than an hour. When at last Buddy was dug out she was blind, but fortunately only temporarily, and she recovered under treatment.

When her owner migrated to Australia recently, Buddy had to go, too. It cost £40 to take her, but according to her mistress she was worth every penny of it.

FLOATING CHURCH

AN ex-landing craft has been converted into a floating church and canteen for deep-sea herring fishermen. Owned by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and named Sir Edward P. Wills, II, the craft has just left Appledore, Devon, and will visit harbours where fishermen foregather. A 49-year-old Irish peer, Lord Headley, is her master.

For Sussex Scouts

WHEN the Duke of Norfolk opened the Sussex County Scout Rally at Telham, near Battle, the other day he paid tribute to Mr Theo Hooker who, by his gift of 27 acres, not only made the rally possible but laid the foundation for a permanent Scout camping and training ground.

Situated near the 1066 Battle-field of Senlac, the camp commands a beautiful view of the green fields of Sussex as they roll gently down to the sea.

The accommodation for 500 Scouts includes a canteen, equipment stores, and assembly hall for use in bad weather and for winter scouting.

RUNNING AWAY

ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTEVANS recently described to an audience at Barking his first attempt to go to sea.

As a little boy Lord Mountevans wanted to be a sailor, and when he was eight he and his two brothers, aged seven and nine, decided it was time for them to go to sea.

Their parents thought otherwise, so the young fellows set out one day from their home in St John's Wood, London, and walked to Barking, hoping to find a ship that would take them on. Their parents missed them, and, said Lord Mountevans, "Unfortunately we were arrested by a not-too-cheerful policeman who took us to Barking Police Station and eventually we were unceremoniously taken home by our mother and properly chastised."

THE BAIT

Tuesday, a donkey belonging to Wadhurst Residential Nursery School at Cranleigh, Surrey, is such a fidget that the carrot is needed to persuade him to stand still when he poses.



Unfinished Dictionary

FOR reasons of expense, the great dictionary called the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, on which a group of scholars from German and Austrian universities have been at work for over 50 years, is now likely to be brought under international control.

In a sense the dictionary really began in 1531, when a scholarly Paris printer named Robert Estienne published the first Latinae Linguae Thesaurus. But the present, exhaustive edition of the Thesaurus was begun at the end of last century.

In 1943 all the elaborate apparatus required for the dictionary's production, together with the eighteen scholars on the staff, was evacuated from Munich and found sanctuary nearby in the Benedictine monastery of Scheyern, where the work went on uninterrupted.

No dictionary was ever prepared with more minute care.

Pedalling Round the Isle

IN contrast with the roaring din and the petrol fumes of last week's motor-cycle Tourist Trophy races, the pedal cyclists will this week be displaying their skill in the Isle of Man, for the Manx International Cycle Road Race takes place.

This annual event brings together the finest British and Continental cycling stars, who contest the 75½ miles course over practically the same circuit used for TT events. It is a gruelling, exhausting race which calls for great stamina.

Many of the leading Continental cyclists who competed in last year's Olympic Games road race will be racing in the Isle of Man. The National Cyclists Union, which controls the sport in England, have chosen their Olympic team—Bob Maitland (Concorde), who was 6th in the Olympic race; Ernie Clements (Birchfield), winner of many long-distance races; Ian Scott (Marlboro) and G. W. Thomas (Yorkshire R.C.).

The policy of the new Thesaurus is that every usage of every Latin literature, both classical and pre-classical, has been cut up into sections, each consisting of about twelve lines. If a section contains, say, a hundred words, then the section would be copied out complete on a hundred slips of paper, each with a different word underlined.

These slips are distributed among the scholars who are actually writing the dictionary. In this way the man who is writing, say, the article on *miles* (a soldier) eventually has in front of him all passages in which the word appears, and so no usage of the word will be missed.

And when it is realised that the oft-recurring word *et* (and) is treated in exactly the same way, it comes as no surprise to learn that the Thesaurus staff have about 10 million slips stored in some 6000 boxes.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO ADVENTURE

ADVENTURE-seeking boys will get a chance to tour the Continent thanks to a scheme introduced by the Reading Boys' Club Council. Open to members of Youth Clubs of 17 and over, two free scholarships of £10 will be awarded to the winners of a competition on the best—and cheapest—way to tour the Continent. The winners will then be given a chance to put their ideas into practice.

Opportunity in Canada

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, last year started a scheme to accept up to 100 British students each year. The scheme is now in operation, and applications for the coming session, which begins in September, should be made by July 31. Particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Canadian British Education Committee, 62, Trafalgar Square, London, SW1.

The project is intended to introduce British young people to Canadian life in the most favourable conditions possible. During their stay a specially appointed member of their faculty is responsible for their care and guidance. There is also a scheme concerning permanent employment.

STAMP NEWS

THE magnificent stamp collection formed by the late Mr C. D. Desai of Bombay, has been broken up and sold in London. It was a detailed study in 13 albums of four Indian stamps—the 1854 issue of the half anna, one anna, two anna, and four anna values.

A RECENT stamp issued by the West Zone of Germany depicts a cyclist; it commemorates a cycle race across the country.

AMONG the many stamps issued in Japan is one which commemorates their Children's Day.

THE International Federation of Philately, of Hungary, estimates that there are now over 15 million stamp collectors in the world.

THE centenary of the Danish Constitution is marked by a special stamp.

ERIC GILLET TELS US ABOUT . . .

Two Very Different British Films

THERE is no doubt that the most popular British film last year was Herbert Wilcox's *Spring in Park Lane*. It had two very prominent stars in Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding, with Tom Walls and other established favourites to support them, and it also had a well-written screen play, catchy music, and expert dancing.

But to enjoy *Spring in Park Lane* it was not necessary to exert the mind; to see it was to pass an hour or two pleasantly, and so it is not surprising that it won a number of awards. It was a thoroughly competent piece of work which did exactly what its producer set out to do.

This year Herbert Wilcox has decided to give cinema-goers another variation on his popular London theme. *Maytime in Mayfair* is carefully modelled on the other pictures starring Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding. In addition it has one feature which may well make it even more appealing to feminine audiences, as a rough outline of the story will show. It should be noted that Nicholas Phipps, who wrote the script, has made a very good job of it; there are many most amusing lines, and Mr Phipps as the hero's strong and silent cousin, Sir Henry Hazelrigg, speaks many of them himself.

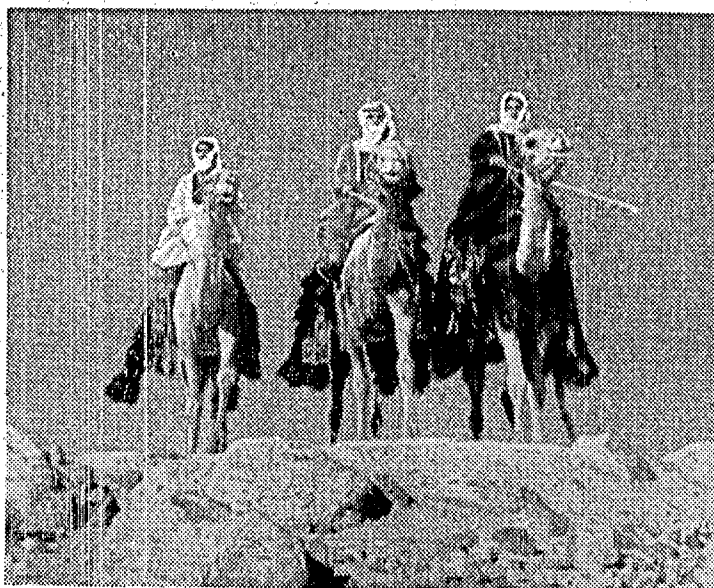
Singing Rival

Anna Neagle appears as Eileen Grahame, manageress of a dress establishment. When the owner dies he leaves it to Michael Gore-Brown (Michael Wilding), a lively young man with a talent for spending money and imitating other people's mannerisms, but with little else except charm. He installs Henry Hazelrigg to look after the finances; but unfortunately Henry by accident gives away some valuable trade secrets to a rival, D'Arcy Davonport (Peter Graves), who fascinates his clients by singing to them.

Eileen is so furious with Michael, whom she believes to be responsible for the blunder, that she takes up a partnership with D'Arcy. Needless to say everything comes right in the end, after some very gorgeous scenes in the dress shops, a dream-ballet and parade of new gowns, and some comic relief contributed very naturally and likeably by Wilding, Phipps, and Graves, and by Tom Walls, who is excellent

as always in the small part of an Inspector of Police.

It will be interesting to see whether this typically British Musical outdoes the Garland-Astaire Musical Easter Parade in popularity. There is no doubt that American directors and producers approach this type of film with far more dash and gaiety than our own studios do, but Mr Wilcox has discovered by triumphant experience what his patrons want and the result is that *Maytime in Mayfair* seems to fulfil their requirements. Some of the highbrows may scoff at it, but the larger part of British audiences will take it to their hearts and probably hope



Bedouin scouts ride out in search of water for the tribe. A scene from *Three Dawns to Sydney*

for something rather like it from Mr Wilcox next year.

Three Dawns to Sydney, a documentary from Greenpark, is an entirely different kettle of fish. Behind it there is an imaginative idea. Passengers leave London Airport on the third day before Christmas for their flight to Sydney, and the director, John Eldridge, has hit upon the happy idea of giving his audiences glimpses of the kind of lives led by people who live along the aeroplane route to Australia.

There is a charming picture of rural life in Sicily, where a girl prays that the shepherds may come once again and play the

pipes in her village on Christmas Day. Bedouins are seen seeking water in the midst of the desert. In India a young mother hopes for a son. In Singapore a Chinese girl gets married. In North Australia the aborigines go turtle hunting, and in the "Never-Never" the farmers come to a remote post office to collect their Christmas mail. And so at last to Sydney and the contrast between a summer Christmas there and a grey Christmas at home in London.

John Eldridge and the very able producer, Ralph Keene, are to be congratulated on the result—a British documentary well worth making.

Tunnel Under a Forest

AS part of a great scheme to supply Manchester with an increased amount of much-needed water a ten-mile aqueduct is being bored under Lancashire's famous Forest of Bowland. This will be a link in the 73-mile-long aqueduct which will link Haweswater with a Manchester reservoir, and will carry the water which now comes by pipeline from Thirlmere and an additional 12 million gallons a day.

Altogether there will be 30 miles of tunnel along the aqueduct, including 12 miles through the hills between Haslingden and Bury, but as the tunnel under the forest presents special problems, and is the biggest separate task, it has been started first. It will be six years before the whole scheme is completed.

The tunnel is horseshoe in shape, eleven feet in diameter, with an eight-foot-wide floor, and it is now being bored at a number of places simultaneously at an average progress of about 85 feet a day. After the tunnelling the work of concreting will begin. The water will travel to Manchester under its own weight.

The material excavated will be deposited on specially-cleared sites and covered with the top soil again. Grass will then be grown so that none of the charm of this lovely corner of the country will be lost.

C N ZOO CORRESPONDENT WRITES ABOUT . . .

Eight Australian Birds which have Built a Bower

AN unusual sight now attracting a large number of visitors to London Zoo, writes Craven Hill, is a "bower" just built by eight Satin bower-birds in their outdoor aviary at the bird house. The birds came from Australia a year or two ago, and their "bower" takes the form of two upright groups of sticks and twigs which were recently supplied by the keepers.

Between the two clusters of sticks the birds have left a narrow passage, or avenue, through which they keep running to and fro, and dancing with obvious enjoyment. Often, when dancing, a bird will stop suddenly and raise one wing into the air with a sharp flick audible for about 20 yards.

"It is the first 'bower' built in the Gardens for some years," Mr C. S. Webb, curator of mammals and birds, told me. "It does not necessarily mean that the birds are going to nest, though. Quite often these bowers are made purely for play purposes—bower-birds have the play instinct very strongly developed."

Bright-hued Scraps

"How long the birds will keep it going, we don't know. Last time bower-birds built in the Gardens they kept their structure in good order for about two years, carefully repairing it at intervals. All round the bower they collected brightly-coloured rags, flowers, and even stones, arranging them in a kind of formal garden."

An interesting feature of the present "bower" is the large number of bits of blue paper which the birds tear up and scatter up and down the avenue. "They like collecting all bright-hued scraps, but have a definite partiality for the colour blue," Mr Webb added. "Their passion for this hue is so great that they are not above plucking bluish feathers from the plumage of other birds when opportunity offers! And a blue bus ticket pushed through the wires is

certain to be snapped up almost as soon as dropped."

There are several kinds of bower-bird. The Satin, which hails from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is about the size of a jackdaw, with dark blue, "satiny" plumage, and—rather surprisingly—mauve eyes.

Whether or not these Satin bower-birds will nest remains to be seen. Hopes are high. They are, however, higher for a pair of gannets, or Solan geese, in the Southern Aviary—the large flight aviary adjoining the sea-lions' pond.

Gale Victims

The gannet is the largest and finest of British coastal birds, but unfortunately none have bred in the Gardens of recent years owing to lack of a suitable pair. This season prospects are bright, for the Zoo has two birds, both of which are estimated to be about two years old. Their age is not the only thing they have in common, by the way, for both were "gale victims." The male was given to the Zoo a year ago by the headmistress and girls of a school at Thurleigh, Bedfordshire. The female was picked up about the same time by Major D. M. Stanley, in his garden at Pirbright, Surrey.

"The pair have been living together in their aviary, and as there is a good rockery there, with suitable nesting-ledges, we think the birds may nest any day now. Not that the gannet makes much of a nest," Keeper Gregory told me. "She usually lays one white, chalky egg on a ledge of rock, surrounding it with a few twigs to prevent it from rolling off."

"There's one thing about it," Mr Gregory added. "Any young gannets bred in the aviary will have a better chance of survival than their kindred hatched on the cliffs around the coast, where the newly-hatched chicks often fall over the edge and get dashed to death on the rocks below."

ISLANDS THAT COME AND GO

PEOPLE living on the long chain of the Frisian Islands, which stretch from the Netherlands along the North German coast to Denmark, have long ceased to be surprised at the "antics" of their will-o-the-wisp island homes. When, therefore, the sea recently made a mere sandbar into an island, nobody thought much of it. Now it is announced that this new island of 8½ acres will be used as a station for bird study.

For centuries the sea has been gradually eating the islands away, despite intensive efforts on the part of the inhabitants to stop it. Frisian folklore is full of stories of sinking land and drowning villages, for the sea has won most of its battles. But occasionally a new island has "popped up" out of the sea, or an existing island has risen so as to enlarge it by many times.

In the Frisian chain many islands have disappeared entirely during the last few hundred years. Large islands have shrunk into islets and then have disappeared. Borkum, for instance, was once an island of 380 square miles. Today it has

shrunk into two fragments, one of 12 and one of two square miles.

Strategically, the Frisians are very important. During the Second World War the Germans occupied the whole group, using them as an offshore screen against Allied air action.

The Frisians have long been noted as a bird sanctuary, several observation stations having been set up at different times. One of these, on Heligoland, identified over four hundred species of birds during its pre-war existence. Numerous birds, including hooded crows, petrels, and bluethroats, fly over the Frisian Islands during their migration periods. One of the West Frisians in the Netherlands portion of the chain is the island of Texel, often called "Eierland" or "egg island" because so many seabirds lay their eggs there.

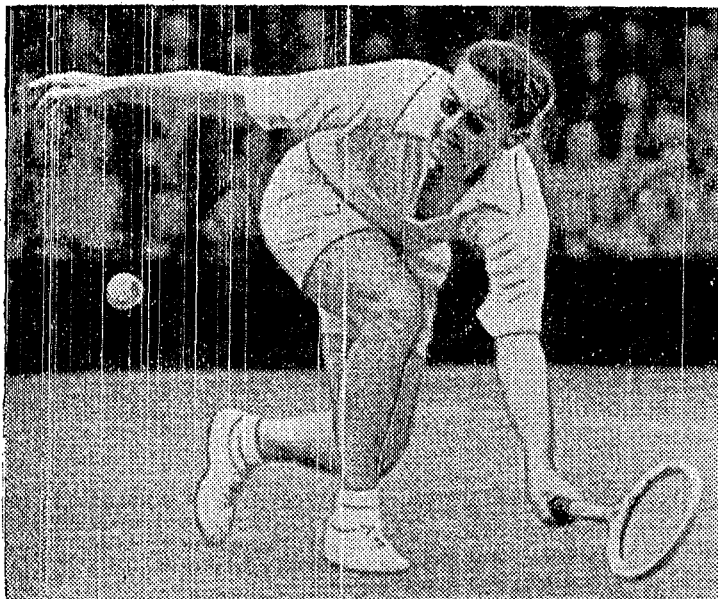
Strange as it may seem, the Frisian people are a race apart from those living on the mainland of Europe. They follow ancient customs and have a language which is very like English. They earn a living by fishing, piloting, and catering for tourists.



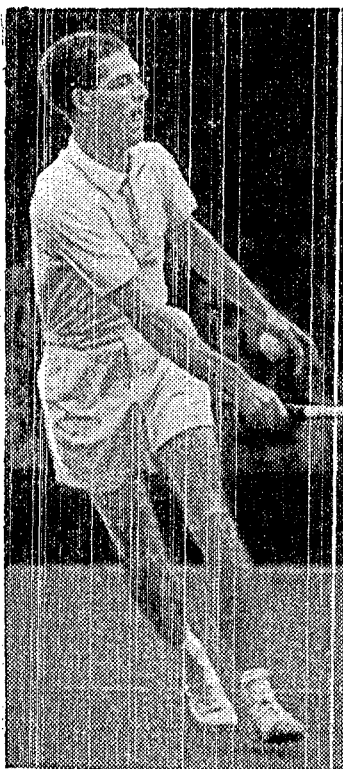
A scene from *Maytime in Mayfair*

The Children's Newspaper, June 25, 1949

WIMBLEDON THE MAGNET



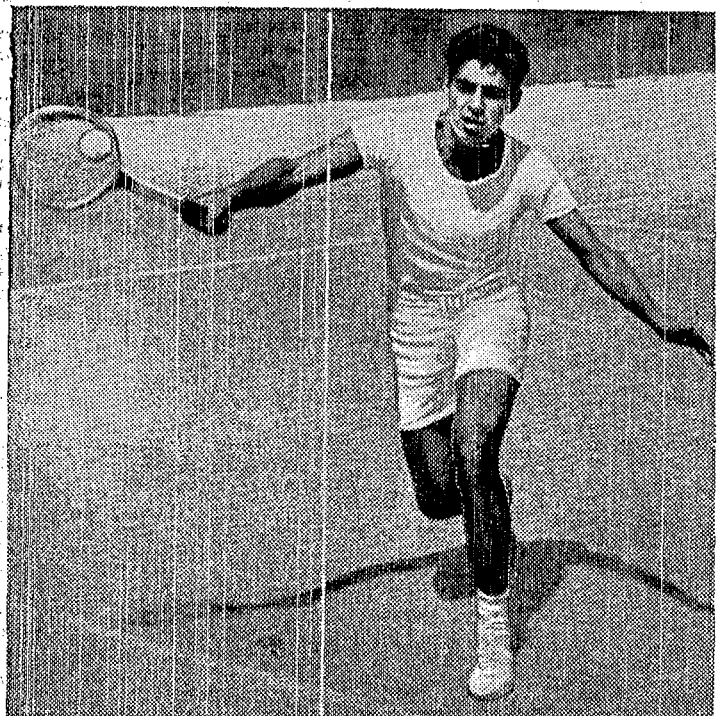
J. Drobny of Czechoslovakia



Tony Mottram, Great Britain



Eric Sturgess, South Africa



Richard Gonzales, champion of America

ONE of the most popular events in the sporting calendar is the lawn tennis fortnight at Wimbledon, ending this year on July 2. For a great number of years this championship meeting has been like a magnet to the world's finest amateur lawn tennis players, as well as to the public, and this year is certainly no exception.

Visitors watching a match on the great centre court of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club—to give its full title—find it difficult to realise that the first championship tournament was watched by 200 people! That was in 1877.

It is difficult, too, to realise that for many years it literally was an All-England contest. The first foreign challenge came in 1883, when two American brothers named Clark appeared. They did not win; in fact, not until 1907, when the Australian Norman Brookes became champion did victory come to any visitor from overseas.

WELL, the friendly and ever-welcome invasion has continued down the years in ever-increasing strength; and of late the invaders have carried all before them.

This year both the American holders of the Men's and Women's Singles championships, Bob Falkenburg and Miss Louise Brough, are here to defend their titles. Frank Parker, recent winner of the French championship, is another American "in the running" for the Men's Singles.

Other colourful personalities in the American contingent are Richard Pancho Gonzales, Ted Schroeder, and Budge Patty. Gonzales, a young giant with a terrific service and an extra wide reach, is American National Champion on hard, grass, and indoor courts. Schroeder is another wonderful player; he has beaten Gonzales on many occasions and is strongly fancied to win the Men's Singles here.

MISS BROUGH and her compatriot Mrs Dupont are strong claimants for the Women's Singles and, in partnership, also for the Doubles title. Miss Moran and Mrs Todd, equipped with magnificent overhead strokes and fighting qualities, may also bring new honours to America.

Double-handed player John Bromwich is over again from Australia to bid for a title that only eluded him by a single point last year. His two-handed back-hand drive has all the speed of a cricket stroke. With him is the young Australian champion, Frank Sedgman, and also O. W. (Bill) Sidwell.

South Africa has sent welcome representatives in Eric Sturgess (who beat Gonzales recently), E. Fannin, Mrs Muller, Mrs Summers, and Mrs Watermeyer, and 21-year-old David Samaai, a coloured champion who has long dreamed of competing at Wimbledon.

Bergelin of Sweden and J. Drobny and Cernik of Czechoslovakia are among the other overseas competitors who will also be watched with great interest.

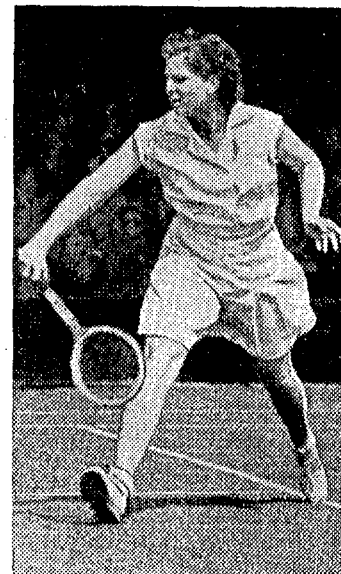
GREAT BRITAIN, host to players from over thirty countries, will be represented, among others, by Tony Mottram, G. Paish, A. G. Roberts, Joan Curry, Jean Quertier, Joy Gannon, Patsy Rodgers, Mrs Hilton, and Mrs Blair.



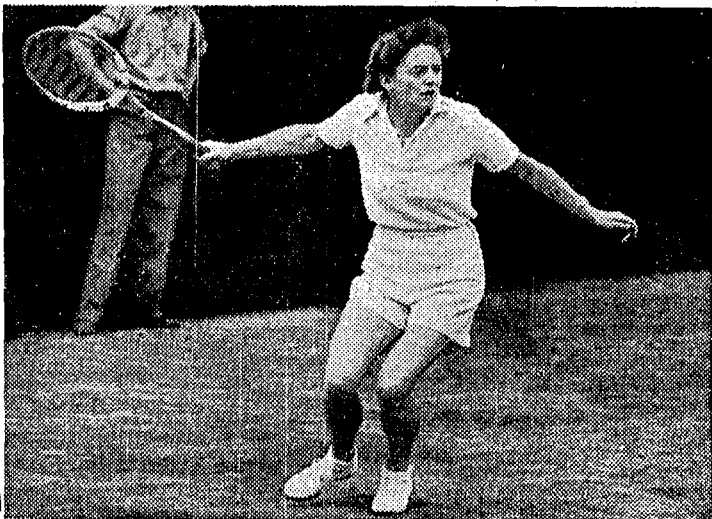
Joy Gannon, one of Britain's young hopes



Louise Brough, holder of the Women's Singles title

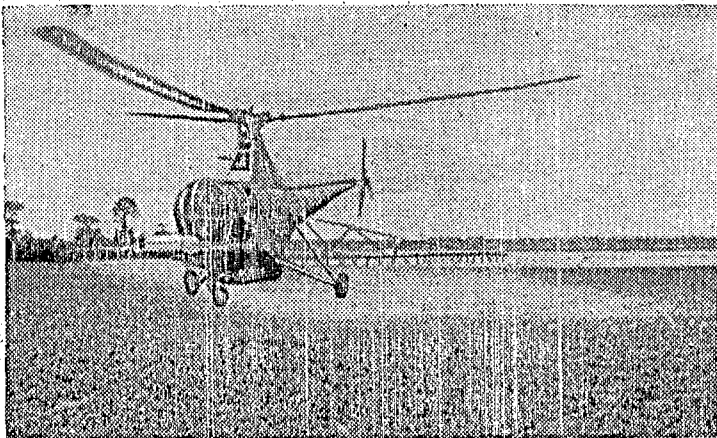


Mrs Margaret Dupont, another fine American player



Joan Curry, British Hard Courts Champion

Allied to Fight a Beetle



Spraying a field by Helicopter in Normandy

HELICOPTERS sent by Britain have been engaged in a widespread air attack on Colorado beetles over the Cherbourg Peninsula. One of the machines spraying potato crops with DDT emulsion is fitted with special equipment by which the draught from the exhaust sends down the spray with such force that it rebounds from the ground and covers the undersides as well as the upper parts of the leaves.

This anti-beetle operation is part of the work of the International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control which consists of representatives of Holland, Belgium, France, and Britain, and was established largely through the initiative of a British expert, Dr V. E. Wilkins.

The attack was begun at the time of year when the beetles come out of their winter quarters, holes in the ground, and lay their eggs on the leaves of potato plants. By eating the leaves the beetles prevent the roots from developing and thus they can entirely destroy a crop. But if the leaves have been sprayed with DDT the beetles are poisoned.

Often swarms of the potato-pests fly across the sea, and although it has not been proved

that they can fly across the Channel, they can reach the Channel Islands from the Cherbourg Peninsula. Sometimes they fall into the sea in such masses that those on top survive and are washed ashore alive.

Jersey farmers, therefore, will benefit from the spraying of the thousands of acres of potatoes in the Cherbourg Peninsula, and are, in fact, contributing towards the cost. The Channel Islanders are spraying their own crops from the ground, machines to help them having been supplied by the International Committee.

Altogether 130,000 acres are being sprayed in France; Holland and Belgium are also carrying out campaigns.

It was during the First World War that Colorado Beetles first managed to establish a colony for themselves in Europe by settling at Bordeaux. They came from their native land as "stowaways" in American ships, and during the Second World War they increased greatly. So far Britain has been immune from a large-scale invasion of the black-and-yellow-striped enemy, but with the peril so near us, we have taken a lead in getting the threatened nations to combine to rid themselves of the pest.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF US

ARE the people in some parts of Britain bigger and healthier than those of other parts? An interesting booklet recently issued by the Medical Research Council shows that we are all much of a muchness.

This booklet, *The Physique of Young Adult Males* (Stationery Office, 1s 3d), is largely based on the medical examination of 90,000 men aged 20 to 21 who were called up for military service in 1939.

Men of the south of England were then found to be slightly taller and heavier than those from the northern English counties. The tallest men came from the Home Counties round London with an average of 5 feet 8.1 inches, and the shortest from Glasgow, Motherwell, and Pais-

ley with an average of 5 feet 6.7 inches. But the biggest chests and the heavyweights came from the Highlands, and Scottish countrymen generally had bigger chests than the average, though the men of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset were only one-tenth of an inch behind them. Londoners were above the average in physique.

Welshmen were below the average in height and weight, but up to the average in chest measurement.

In health, however, the men of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmorland were in the van. Scotland was above the average, but England and Wales were below it.

The high proportion of men put into Medical Grade One was an encouraging sign of the improvement in the nation's health between the two wars. Another interesting point is that we all seem to be growing up more quickly than our grandfathers did; 50 years ago a man did not reach his full growth, physically, until he was 26, whereas nowadays this is reached at about 21.

On the whole, this record shows us that the differences in size are too small for anyone to worry about, and Dr W. J. Martin, who prepared the booklet, wisely reminds us of the text: *Which of you by being anxious can add one cubit to his stature?*

ELEPHANTS DON'T CARE

A GREAT storm recently arose and battered the Dutch ship *Straat Malakka* between Durban and Port Elizabeth. Among her "passengers" were three elephants which were tethered on the upper deck. The animals broke loose and caused a panic, but there was no danger, for they merely lay down and went to sleep. They are calf elephants and weigh half a ton each. They were en route for Rio.

YOUNG SCOUT WITH A BIG JOB

A Scout aged 12½, Keith Mowatt of Edmonton, London, is taking the principal part among 1200 performers in this week's great musical pageant play, *Boy Scout*, at the Albert Hall, London.

Keith has never been on the stage before, but he was chosen from thousands of boys for this part. In the pageant he represents a boy who wants to become a fully-fledged Scout. He is seen going through his tests up to his First-Class Hike. In this impressive scene he is shown leaving the city, with buses, cars, and other street scenes passing him and then giving place to the trees, telegraph poles, farmyards, and so on of the country, where at last, quite alone, he pitches his tent, lights his fire, and cooks his food.

At the colourful scene of his investiture, the arena of the Albert Hall is packed with actors taking the parts of the great people of the past, makers of the tradition on which Scouting is based, who have gathered to see another Scout enrolled in the world-wide brotherhood.

All the 1200 performers are Scouts, and in this large-scale show many aspects of Scouting life are illustrated, including musical rides, a Jamboree, and a huge procession. Sea Scouts have their part, and a dummy ship brings visitors to the Jamboree.

The pageant has been devised and produced by Ralph Reader and organised for the Boy Scouts Association by A. W. Hurl and W. J. Rapley. The first performance was on June 20, and it is being presented at 7.30 every evening this week and also at 2.30 on Saturday, June 25.



Keith Mowatt

Football Weathervane

TWO boys of Cloudeley School for physically handicapped boys, in Downey Street, Islington, London, have just made their own addition to the school's meteorological station. The station already possessed a barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and anemometer, as well as a rain-gauge, but no weathervane.

Now, however, it has a superb instrument, made by two 15-year-old boys, Ronald Ballard and Harry Conway, under the supervision of their metal-work master. Made of steel, the new weathervane is five feet high, and is surmounted by miniature goalposts, a football, and two figures—one in the colours of the Spurs, and the other in those of the Arsenal.

Make Sure of
NEXT WEEK'S C N
Place Your Order Now

The Editor's Table

MIDSUMMER DAYS

MIDSUMMER is here, with the long days of light and warmth for our enjoyment.

*Before green apples blush,
Before green nuts embrown,
Why, one day in the country
Is worth a month in town.*

Christina Rossetti's song is a gay salute to this green and pleasant land where dog roses stud the hedgerows and the buttercups fill the meadows.

Memories of midsummer are stored in the hearts of all who have rambled through the countryside in the buoyant air of a June day. Unforgettable are the delights of a summer day in the open air.

Now is the time to be out and about in the fields and on the moors, across the downs and through the woodlands, down by the river and along the lanes. This, too, is the time for discoveries. Fresh wonders are still to be seen in the hedges and in the secret corners of the copse. No one has yet discovered everything about the glory of a day in June.

*From all the misty morning air,
there comes a summer sound,
A murmur as of waters from skies,
and trees and ground.
The birds they sing upon the wing,
the pigeons bill and coo.*

Midsummer is ever fresh and full of surprises. But the wonder can only be discovered by going to find it in the open countryside.

ONCE found it is never lost, for the returning summers renew the wonder, and re-stock the cupboards of fair memories.

*All green and fair the summer lies,
Just budded from the bud of spring,
With tender blue of wispy skies,
And winds which softly sing.*

The Sweet Things

ONE passage in your letter a little displeased me. The rest was nothing but kindness, which Robert's letters are always brimful of.

You say that "this world to you seems drained of all its sweets!" At first I had hoped you only meant to intimate the high price of sugar, but I am afraid you meant more.

O, Robert, I don't know what you call sweet. Honey and the honeycomb, roses and violets, are yet in the Earth. The Sun and Moon yet reign in Heaven, and the lesser lights keep up their pretty twinklings. Meats and drinks, sweet sights and sweet smells, a country walk, spring and autumn, follies and repentance, quarrels and reconciliements, have all a sweetness by turns.

Good humour and good nature friends at home that love you, and friends abroad that miss you—you possess all these things and more innumerable, and these are all sweet things. You may extract honey from everything.

Charles Lamb

Somewhere to Play

APPEALING recently for the National Playing Fields Association, the Duke of Edinburgh said that what money the Association has is devoted entirely to children's corners, which are considered the first priority. The Duke continued: "The Association has one fundamental principle: they believe everyone must have somewhere, and the opportunity, to play."

C N readers will heartily agree. It should be the birthright of every child in Britain to have some open space in which he or she can play in safety. Britain should get all its young people off the streets.

MAKING A GOOD IMPRESSION

LAST year the tourist trade earned for Britain more dollars than any manufacturing industry. It is estimated that 504,364 foreign visitors spent here £47,000,000, of which £21,000,000 was in "hard currencies."

It is expected that this year there will be about 560,000 visitors including no fewer than 130,000 from the United States, and that we shall earn from them something like £55,000,000 including about £18,000,000 in dollars.

These figures are given in the annual report of the Travel Association, which also tells us that American tourists generally prefer to visit inland centres and places of historic interest.

Here may be opportunities for our Scouts, Guides, and other young folk to help their country, as well as the foreign visitor, by acquiring knowledge of features of interest in their localities. The boy or girl who can tell an American holiday-maker facts about the cathedral or the old castle is bound to make an excellent impression.

JUST AN IDEA

*As Thomas Fuller wrote,
Search others for their Virtues,
and thyself for thy Vices.*

Under the

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

Can a short story
be a very tall one



ART students say they cannot make a living by their brushes. Need a bit of paint as well.

SHOPS Ration New Potatoes. A change from rationing customers.

BUTTER Talks, says a headline. Expect it uses melling words.

STRAIGHT noses are rare. But sometimes a straight nose turns up.

A LADY has won several cups for swimming. Now she wants the saucers.



HOW
Po

WASHING UP SITTING DOWN

WHEN a witness at Chester Assizes recently said that she did not know why people stand to wash up, the judge agreed with her.

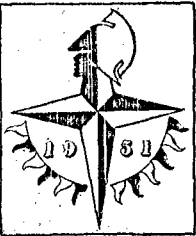
"Nor do I," said Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, "I learned to wash up like most people. I suppose it is because sinks are built that way. We shall have to teach architects that we would like to sit down."

Perhaps architects seldom do the washing up. One thing is certain: if men had always had to do the washing up, sinks at which the washer-up could sit would have been devised long ago. As it is, overworked housewives have to spend many weary hours standing as they wash up at the sink.

It should not be impossible to construct a lower sink at which one could sit comfortably with one's legs out of the way underneath it.

Festival Symbol

Britannia looks westward in this symbol of the Festival of Britain to be held in 1951. The design of Mr Abram Games, selected in a competition, is in four colours—red, white, and blue on a gold ground.



FAIR EXCHANGE

SYDNEY, with a population nearly as big as that of the whole of New Zealand, claims that 40,000 people born in New Zealand are now citizens of Sydney.

Across the Tasman Sea, New Zealanders reply that there are at least 36,000 Australian-born people who are now living in their country.

It would appear to be honours even—a fair exchange of citizens who are forging yet further links of friendship between these great southern dominions.

litor's Table

MANY actors and actresses are tied up with films, says a playwright. When he wants them to act the answer is in the negative.

PEOPLE who strew roads with broken glass should be fined, a correspondent says. A smashing idea.

A LISTENER says he can't see all the jokes on the radio. Ought to have television.



h can a cow jump? someone asks. ps he can tell us what makes it low.

THINGS SAID

AT one time it used to be said that Britain was the workshop of the world. It is pretty dull to live in a workshop all the time. Our ideal is a Britain to live in, for people to live a full life, to work hard, but have full opportunities of enjoyment.

The Prime Minister

No skill and no ingenuity of mankind, no material intervention or discoveries, can save civilisation if we depart from those principles which Christ taught us must be the basis of the Christian life.

Sir Stafford Cripps

It cannot be too often repeated that the only security of employment for anybody in this country lies in the ability and efficiency of our industries, and in their capacity to serve the public and hold their own with foreign competition.

Anthony Eden, M P

FOR the English there is always a new beginning.

General Smuts

SERVICE to others is one of the most satisfactory experiences of life, provided it is voluntary.

Lord Montgomery

Shape of Planes to Come

SOME aeronautical experts are predicting that the conventional type of aeroplane—body, wings, and tail—must disappear in favour of the "flying wing" shaped like a boomerang.

We are reminded of the story of the Australian aborigine who felt that his boomerang looked a bit old-fashioned, and that he would like a new one. But he could not throw the old one away!

If there is a moral to this fable, perhaps it is that we should make sure of our new planes before we get rid of the old familiar ones.

HAPPY HAMPSTEAD

THE Hampstead Artists Council are to be congratulated on the exhibition they have been holding this month in their fine headquarters on Rosslyn Hill.

They called it Hampstead Seen. Painters, architects, and photographers have chosen what they consider to be the outstanding scenes and buildings in the borough, and the result is a comprehensive picture of what is best and most memorable in this corner of London so beloved of artists.

It is a happy collaboration and we commend the idea to the authorities of other towns and boroughs, so that people shall be made more fully aware of the heritage of beauty at their very doors.

In Their Duty

FOR as of all the ways of life but one—

The path of duty—lead to happiness.

So in their duty, States must find at length

Their welfare and their safety, and their strength.

Southey



Thirteen Up

A baker's dozen of Royal Corps of Signals riders perform a daring balancing feat on three motor cycles at Glasgow.

RHODESIAN HYDE PARK

AN area of 23,000 acres in Southern Rhodesia called Hyde Park is to become a place of model native villages, for the Bulawayo Municipality have bought it and plan to house 100,000 natives there.

Under this scheme to solve the native housing problem there will be five villages. Instead of the houses adjoining one another, with little or no provision for open spaces, there will be only 14 houses to an acre compared with 48 to an acre in some places at present. In each village there will be churches, schools, playing fields, local offices, shops, an old people's home, swimming bath, clinic, and markets.

The families dwelling in each acre will be under the direction of a headman, and bigger groups will be under a higher native authority, the idea being to prevent the natives from losing their traditional tribal organisation, which so often happens when they come to live in towns.

It Was Not a Football

WHILE carrying out repairs at a house in Penistone, Yorkshire, a workman saw a huge "football" hanging from the roof of the loft. It proved to be a deserted wasps' nest, built from what appeared to be an assortment of wallpaper.

The nest was built in a most peculiar manner, for although part was in the usual honeycomb style, the remainder had cells which, instead of being hexagonal, were built in oyster-shell-shape fashion one on top of the other. The hexagonal comb is the brooding comb; the other seems to be a mystery.

QUEEN OF THE MIDLANDS

WHEN we think of Nottingham we think of Robin Hood, and he and his merry men will be well to the fore in next week's great festivities celebrating the 500th anniversary of the granting of a Royal Charter to the town.

Few industrial cities in Britain have a more enthralling tale to tell than the "Queen of the Midlands," for Nottingham has played a considerable part in English history. Her story is one of exciting happenings and of brave and vigorous men and women, from King Alfred's son, who reconquered the town from the Danes, down the centuries to Jesse Boot and William Booth—the one who started a great business and built Nottingham University, the other who founded the Salvation Army.

The Quincentenary Celebrations are to be a week of inspiring events—an historical pageant with 700 performers, exhibitions, a river carnival, bands, games and sports, fireworks, school and youth demonstrations, a medieval fair, concerts, and lectures—and next Tuesday Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to visit the city.

This great industrial centre began with cave-dwellers. Their chambers can still be seen carved out of the great rock which in their day stood on the edge of the dense forest and towered over the Trent marshes. The Romans came, then the Saxons; Athelstan, the first king crowned for all England, set up a mint here, coins from which bear the town's mark.

Castle on the Rock

The Conqueror ordered William Peverel to build a castle on the rock. Henry I replaced the wooden castle with a stone one which was burnt down. But Henry II rebuilt it as a royal fortress. Then came the time of Richard I when, legends tell us, Robin Hood played many a trick on the Sheriff of Nottingham.

Simon de Montfort, founder of our Parliament, was Governor of the castle. A passage through the rock to the castle is still called Mortimer's Hole. It was through this passage in 1330 that young Edward III and his followers secretly entered the castle to capture Richard Mortimer, the Queen's favourite, and the Queen herself.

Edward held several Parliaments at Nottingham, where laws were passed which were to have a great influence on the

town's growing trade of manufacturing cloth. Henry IV found refuge in this castle from rebellions. Edward IV proclaimed himself king from the castle and denounced Warwick the king-maker. Richard III set out for Bosworth Field from Nottingham, and it was at Nottingham that Charles I raised his standard. In the Civil War that followed the castle was heroically held for Parliament by Colonel Hutchinson.

Old and New

Modern Nottingham has striven to make itself worthy of its great future in the spirit of its historic past. It has not allowed beauty to die with the growth of modern industry. Picturesque old buildings blend with magnificent modern creations.

The city has swept away its slums, laid out wide roads, boulevards, parks, and open spaces. An example of Nottingham's imagination is the way she dealt with her shabby old market in the centre of the town, the biggest open-air buying and selling place in England. This has been turned into a stately open place, beautiful with lawns, flowers, trees, and marble walks, and overlooked by the splendid new Council House.

Yet the valuable Natural History collection has been housed in a fine Elizabethan mansion, Wollaton Hall, and the castle has become an art museum.

The modern note is struck again in the noble mass of the university, near the Trent, which was built through the generosity of Jesse Boot, Lord Trent.

Today the city of Nottingham is a place of thriving industry—a leader city; and one of which all Britain is proud.

IAN'S NUGGET

A gold nugget weighing 33 ounces and valued at approximately £50 was found near Bendigo, Victoria, recently by Ian McCallum, 13, while on a fishing expedition with his parents at Fernhurst West, on the Loddon River.

The nugget, which was found 300 yards from the weir, was water worn, and had evidently been washed down from gold-bearing country.



THIS ENGLAND The Royal Scot, drawn by a new diesel-electric locomotive, crossing Shap Fell, Westmorland, on its 400-mile non-stop run between London and Glasgow

The Beltane Queen

This week the picturesque Scottish Border Town of Peebles celebrates, with much pomp and pageantry, the Beltane Queen Festival, when the dux girl of the local school (Kingsland Elementary School) is crowned Beltane Queen for the year.

The origin of this festival is lost in antiquity. In Druid times Beltane was the name given to a great heathen festival, once common to all Celtic peoples, which was held in May. It celebrated the beginning of summer and also seems to have been connected with the Druidical worship of the sun-god.

On a certain day during the festival all domestic fires in the district were put out, and then were rekindled with great solemnity from a torch brought from the Druids' sacrificial fire—the Beltane Fire. A cake was baked in the charcoal of the Beltane Fire, and he who was unlucky enough to receive this cake was called the "beltane carline," a name of ill omen, for he became the object of general detestation.

Between Two Fires

Later it appears that two fires were lighted side by side, and men, along with their domestic animals, passed between them. This was held to preserve both men and animals from disease and from the influence of the evil eye during the coming year. Beltane fires survived in the Scottish Highlands till the 19th century, and it was only in recent years that the custom in Brittany of driving cattle through flames at this season was discontinued. The proverb "He is between two beltane fires," is still in use among the Highlanders.

But it is the happier aspect of the festival that has survived at Peebles.

When the Beltane Queen has been crowned there follows the colourful and picturesque Riding of the Marches, when horsemen ride in procession round the bounds or marches of the town, just as their ancestors did to demonstrate their legal right to the town's common land.



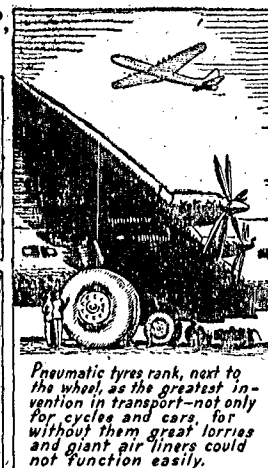
Some sixty years ago a veterinary surgeon named Dunlop in Belfast, finding cycling on solid tyres rather painful, experimented with an endless rubber tube filled with air, fixed to a wooden disc.

Pioneers 5. JAMES BOYD DUNLOP, the pneumatic tyre man

The disc rolled easily and bounced well, so his son was riding in a schoolboys cycle race, Mr. Dunlop fixed similar tyres on the rear wheels of the boys' machine.



Everybody laughed scornfully when they saw them, but young Dunlop raced home an easy winner and people changed their minds. In 1888 Mr. Dunlop took out a patent for his idea and adapted it to the bicycle.



Pneumatic tyres rank next to the wheel, as the greatest invention in transport—not only for cycles and cars, for without them great lorries and giant air liners could not function easily.

THE MAGIC FAMILY OF ISOTOPES

THE US Atomic Energy Commission have announced that, as a result of improved supplies, many radio-active and stable isotopes will be available to cancer investigators free of charge. Here in Britain we are manufacturing isotopes with the atomic pile at Harwell, and it was recently announced that the supplies were sufficient for clinical purposes in this country, leaving a little for export.

What are these magical isotopes, of which scientists are making increasing use in various fields of research?

Nearly all the elements have one or more isotopes—substances with identical chemical properties to the elements themselves, but with a different atomic weight. For example, the atomic weight of gold is

197.2, and it has two isotopes of atomic weight 198 and 199.

The units of weight of nearly all the elements have fractions added on, and this was a sore puzzle up till recent times. We now know that it is due to an admixture of heavier isotopes with the pure element, the isotopes being present only in small quantity. An isotope of an element is one which has absorbed one or more neutrons. The classic example is hydrogen which when it has absorbed an extra neutron becomes twice as heavy, and when thus combined with oxygen makes heavy water.

In all, about 200 radio-active and stable isotopes have now been made, and research is going on apace to find uses for them. The heaviest is the man-made plutonium and the lightest

is heavy hydrogen. In between are nearly 200 isotopes which for the next few generations will keep researchers busy trying to fit them in to the scheme of living.

Some of them are useful in medicine, either in diagnosis or in treatment. An isotope of calcium when fed to an animal or man goes straight to the bones and teeth, and if it has been made radio-active beforehand (by being exposed to the radiations in an atomic pile) it can be detected there. Radio-active phosphorus is useful in chronic leukemia, a disease of the white corpuscles of the blood, and radio-active cobalt is a good substitute for radium. Zinc isotopes are useful as tracers in plant growth and nutrition studies. Many other isotopes are useful in nuclear research.

The radio-active isotopes have the advantage over the radio-active elements because they tend to revert fairly rapidly to a stable condition. This "half-life" period of radio-active iodine is eight days, and this is convenient both from the point of view of the patient and the doctor. The corresponding "half-life" period of radium is over a thousand years, so that the effects would not die away in an ordinary lifetime.

The elements and isotopes were always there, but only now is Man beginning to ferret out their secrets.

English Links With Washington

AMERICANS holidaying in England who visit Sulgrave Manor, the ancient Northamptonshire home of George Washington's family, generally extend their pilgrimage to Little Brington, a hamlet in the same county. But those who do so this year will have a surprise—they will find the tiny church there in course of demolition.

When financial reverses compelled the Washingtons to quit Sulgrave Manor they made their home at Little Brington, and the house they are said to have lived in is still pointed out.

But Little Brington's church had no Washington associations; it was built by the fifth Earl Spencer, and it is his grandson, the seventh earl, who is having it removed. The building is ugly, with nothing to commend it, he says, and belongs solely to the Spencer family.

Less than a mile away, however, is the parish church of Great Brington, which has interest for all Americans. There, amid the splendid monuments of the famous Spencer family, sleeps Laurence, an English ancestor of George Washington.

John Bunyan's Cottage

PLANS are under way to repair John Bunyan's little cottage, which suffered during a heavy rainfall recently.

It stands at Elstow, and there John Bunyan lived for many years with his wife before he removed to Bedford in the year 1655.

Bunyan married her when he was only twenty, and they were very poor, "not having so much household stuff as a dish and a spoon between them," as he wrote. But his wife brought to the cottage two small books, Lewis Bayly's *The Practise of Piety* and Arthur Dent's *The Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven*, and it was these books that most probably turned the thoughts of John Bunyan into that way of life in which he was to become so great a leader.

Bunyan worked at his tinkering in a "lean-to" shed attached to the cottage, when he was not out travelling the roads preaching and collecting pots and pans to mend.

The little cottage has been preserved through the years as a monument to a great yet humble Christian man.

TIDAL THAMES SURVEY

A DETAILED survey of the Thames from Teddington to the sea has been begun by The Water Pollution Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is expected to last three years, and is being carried out at the request of the Port of London Authority who have provided a laboratory and a special 75-foot motor-launch.

The causes and sources of silt in the river will be studied and the tidal currents at varying depths will be observed and measured during the neap and spring tides. Construction has already begun of a scale model of the river, reproducing existing conditions and tidal variations.

Among other questions to be studied is the effect of trade waste discharged into the water.

ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS—Jules Verne's Great Story, Told in Pictures



In the Calcutta court Fogg offered bail for himself and Jean. The judge fixed the amount at £2000. Fogg handed over this sum, which would be forfeit if he did not appear again when required. In amazement Detective Fix followed Fogg, Jean, and Aouda to the quay where the steamer *Rangoon* was due to leave for Hong Kong at noon. "Is he going to sacrifice £2000?" wondered Fix as Mr Fogg and the others went aboard the *Rangoon*.



Fix left instructions for the warrant for the arrest of Mr Fogg to be sent on to Hong Kong, and he too sailed in the *Rangoon*. The sea was rough, but what worried Fix was how to delay Fogg in Hong Kong. For beyond it there was no British territory where he could arrest him. Mr Fogg, unaware that Fix thought he was a bank robber, was taking Aouda to stay with a rich relation of hers in Hong Kong, where she would be safe.



At Hong Kong Fogg found that Aouda's relation had gone to Europe. Fogg said she must come to Europe, too, as her dead husband's family would seek to kill her if she returned to India.



Jean discovered that the steamer for Yokohama, Japan, was leaving that evening and not tomorrow, as Fogg thought. He was about to go and tell Fogg when Fix artfully tried to delay him.



Fix resolved to tell Jean everything and offer him part of the reward for catching the bank robber. He took Jean to a tavern and told him why he thought Fogg was the robber. "You must help me to keep him in Hong Kong until the warrant comes," he finished. Jean was astounded. Phileas Fogg a robber! That brave, generous man, the rescuer of Aouda, a robber! Yet the evidence was strong. He tried to thrust the suspicion from him.

Will Jean Betray His Master? See Next Week's Instalment of this Splendid Story

The Children's Newspaper, June 25, 1949

BULLSEYES AT BISLEY

EVERY sport has its season, and from June 25 to July 16 it will be the turn of the world's sharpshooters. During this fortnight over 2500 marksmen will journey to Bisley, in Surrey, the world's most famous mecca of rifle and revolver shots.

There are many competitions, organised by the National Rifle Association and the Small-bore Association, but although these are all vastly important to the hundreds of competitors, none attracts the same interest as the King's Prize, which was instituted in 1860 and is open to all past and present members of H.M. Forces, from the Mother Country and the Empire.

The winner's prize is a cheque for £250, a signed photograph of the King, and the NRA gold medal and badge. But more important than any of these is the honour which goes to the champion shot. The "crowning" of the champion is attended by the time-honoured ceremony of carrying the King's Prize winner right round the Bisley Camp in the Traditional Chair on the shoulders of beaten competitors.

Last year, when the winner was P. A. Pavey, an Australian, the entries totalled 1259, and this year even that wonderful record may be surpassed.

A New Bicycle

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EVERY WEEK

- CN Competition No 5
- Open to Under 17s
- £5 in Other Prizes
- No Entry Fee

EVERY week CN brings you a new competition—and every week there is a fine Bicycle as the chief prize. Here is No 5 in the series, so out with your pen or pencil and get busy with this week's prize puzzle.

This time the Bicycle (junior or full-size, as required) will be given to the boy or girl who correctly "pairs" each of the animals whose heads are pictured below with their correct feet (or hands), and whose entry is the best-written. Ten Ten-Shilling Notes will be awarded for the next-best entries.

All you have to do is to take a postcard or single sheet of paper, put your name, address, and age at the top right-hand corner, and, underneath, a numbered list of the animals and noting the correct feet (lettered) each time. Thus, one answer would be: 4, BAT—I.

Write or print your answers as neatly as possible, for this and your age will be taken into account to decide ties.

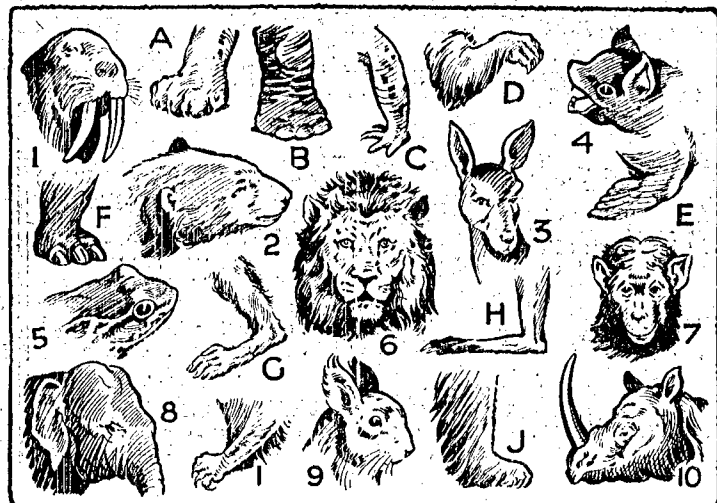
Then cut out and pin or paste the competition token (marked "CN token" and given at the foot of the back page of this issue), and ask your parent, or guardian, or teacher to sign your completed entry as being your own written work. Post to:

CN Competition No 5,
GPO Box 682,
The Fleetway House,
London, E C 4 (Comp.)

to arrive by Friday, July 1.

N.B.—These competitions are open to all readers under 17 in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands. No reader may send more than one attempt in each week's competition, to which a CN token must be attached. The Editor's decision will be final.

Match the Heads and Feet!



The Amazing Drama of Scapa Flow

THIRTY years ago, on June 21, 1919, an amazing event took place in British waters; a fleet of about seventy warships was scuttled by the Germans at Scapa Flow in the Orkneys. The fleet had been interned there while its fate was being debated by the Allies of the First World War at Versailles.

Rear-Admiral von Reuter, commanding the few German officers and men who had been left on board as skeleton crews, had conceived a daring plan to sink the ships rather than surrender them. No British sailors were allowed on board and they could only keep observation from afar.

On June 17 Admiral von Reuter passed this secret order to his officers: "Make preparations for the immediate scuttling of all ships (1) if the British attempt to seize them by surprise, or (2) upon receipt of the code signal Paragraph II.—Acknowledge."

Four days later, on June 21, came the great drama at Scapa Flow, while the major part of the British Fleet was at sea on normal duties.

That morning Von Reuter received the news that the Versailles conference had rejected Germany's proposals and he promptly ordered his Chief of Staff to make the secret signal.

Bright pennants fluttered in

the sunshine, and immediately each of the ships' officers opened sea cocks and began to abandon ship. Unaware of what was taking place a party of school children watched the activity from an excursion steamer.

A London artist on a nearby trawler was the first to give the alarm. It was almost noon when he noticed that the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, which he was sketching, was settling in the water, her boats were being lowered, and her "ready for battle" pennant had been raised.

Radio messages were immediately flashed to the British fleet. Men from some trawlers tried to make the unwilling German sailors go back and close the valves. Rifle shots rang out. Thirteen Germans were killed and a score wounded. The British sailors managed to beach several destroyers but could do little to save the big ships.

Shortly after midday the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse turned over and sank. Fifteen more ships had gone by the time the British Fleet returned at 2.30. Working feverishly, our sailors were able to beach only four of the remaining vessels. By the end of the afternoon the greater part of the German High Seas Fleet, built at a cost of £120,000,000 to rival Britain's, lay at the bottom of Scapa Flow.

The British naval authorities were accused of laxity in this affair, but of course no blame rested upon them as the Allies had refused their request to take over the German Fleet. If they had been allowed to do so the disaster could never have happened.

In 1924 a scrap-metal firm began to salvage the German vessels. By 1926 all the destroyers had been raised. Year by year bigger warships have been brought up and the scrap metal from them has been used to help to build our proudest liners. The two Queens—Elizabeth and Mary—have a substantial part of the scuttled German fleet in their giant plates.

A Saxon Shield Rebuilt

THE Saxon Ship-burial treasure from Sutton Hoo, now in the British Museum, has received an important addition in the first reconstructed shield of the period made in this country. Experts have been able, by studying and measuring the surviving shield ornaments, to fix the exact shape and size of the shield as it originally was, though they do not claim that their shield is an exact representation of the original shield.

The fittings, which are mainly of gilt bronze and elaborately carved, have been laid on to a mount. A decorated iron boss is in the centre. It is fairly certain that the original shield also had gold-foil decorations, and it may have had a leather covering.

All the shield fittings come from the unique Ship-grave which was discovered beside the River Deben at Sutton Hoo and excavated in 1939.



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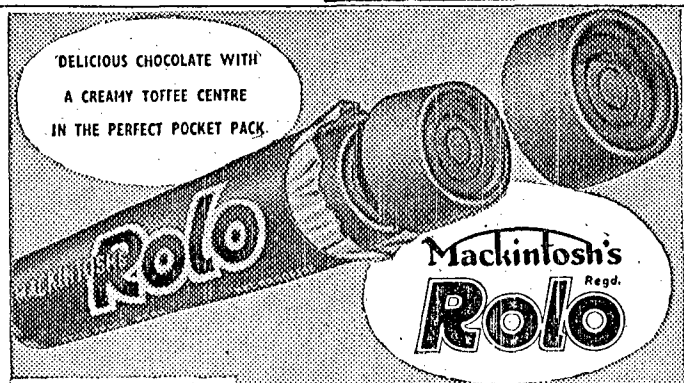
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BAMBOO IS SO USEFUL A Jungle For Cornwall?

A NEW type of soil structure is helping to reproduce jungle conditions in Cornwall so that bamboo can be grown there. European buyers have already declared bamboo grown in England to be quite as good as that from the tropics.

Bamboo has been grown in this country for a long time as an ornamental garden plant, but only in recent years have the commercial possibilities of bamboo cultivation been investigated.

Most of us think of bamboo in the form of canes which the gardener uses to stake up his plants. But this giant member of the grass family has a vast number of uses. In many parts of the East, the West Indies, and South America peasants have little else but bamboo. Their homes are almost entirely composed of it. It fashions the cradles in which they are born, and the coffins in which they are buried.

All-Purpose Plant

From bamboo the Chinese are able to make strong ropes for towing their vessels on their numerous rivers and canals. They do this by splitting the stem in its whole length into fine pieces which are twisted and woven together.

In some parts of China not only is nearly every house built entirely of bamboo, but almost every article of furniture in them as well—mats, screens, chairs, tables, bedsteads and bedding. From bamboo can be made fishing-rods, rulers, fine quality writing paper, walking sticks, and ladders. Indeed, there seems to be no end to its uses. The Chinese think of bamboo when they want to make a mast for a ship, a cage for a pet bird, or a blind to keep out the sun.

So valuable is bamboo in the East that, in spite of the fact that it grows plentifully in a wild state, it is also cultivated with the greatest care. The Chinese long ago wrote books entirely about bamboo, laying down rules regarding the proper soils, the best kinds of water, and the seasons for planting and transplanting it.

Bamboo grows very quickly indeed. A plant watched in a greenhouse in this country grew 12 inches in twenty-four hours, and in the Chinese jungle it will grow twice as fast. Bamboo will grow to any length, from the height of a man to a hundred feet or so.

Thriving Metasequoias

PLANTS from the seeds of the recently-discovered Chinese tree, the Metasequoia glyptostroboides, are now growing at Kew. Before the living tree was discovered in China, as the CN described some time ago, its kind was known only through fossils some 100 million years old.

Forty young plants have been raised in pots from seeds of the tree sent by the Arnold Arboretum, and two of these have been planted out in the nursery border where they appear to be perfectly hardy.

This interesting news is given in the Kew Bulletin which reviews the work done at the Royal Botanic Gardens last year, during which they were visited by 1,721,747 people.

Britain's Royal Star

By the C.N. Astronomer

CHARLES'S STAR is now almost overhead of an evening as soon as the sky is dark. It is a very famous star known as Cor Caroli, or Charles's Heart, the heart symbolically referred to being that of Charles the First.

The star is fairly bright and of third magnitude, and may be easily found with the aid of our star-map, some way to the south of the three bright stars Epsilon, Zeta, and Eta, which represent the Handle of the Plough in Ursa Major. (See map in the CN for June 11).

Historically, Cor Caroli is of much interest, the star being thus designated soon after Charles the Second landed at Dover on May 26, 1660. The star was not far from overhead of an evening at that time of the year.

However, it was the Heart of Charles the First that received the honour of being symbolised in the sky, the eminent astronomer Halley, of comet fame, ensuring that this star was henceforth to be known as Cor Caroli, or Charles's Heart. The star was without a title, and unattached to any constellation.

About thirty years afterwards the constellation of Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs, was formed by Hevelius out of a number of rather faint stars between the rear of Ursa Major, the Great Bear, and Boötes, the Herdsman Hunter of very ancient times.

Apart from its Royal significance, Cor Caroli is remarkable astronomically, for it is composed of two suns and is the chief luminary in the constellation of Canes Venatici, the Hunting Dogs which are represented as for ever following the Bear round the celestial North Pole. Cor Caroli is therefore also Alpha Canum Venaticorum to astronomers, but needless to say it is more generally known by its older title.

A Lilac Sun

These two suns of Cor Caroli are easy to see with a telescope of only two inches aperture, the larger and much the brighter being of a golden hue while the other is lilac in tint.

The suns of Cor Caroli are, however, an immense distance apart though at about the same distance from us, that is some 5,700,000 times farther than our Sun or rather more than 90 light-years' journey. The great yellowish sun is somewhat similar in type to ours but very much larger, since it radiates about 47 times more light.

The other lilac sun is very much smaller. Radiating only five times more light than our Sun, it is possibly a planetary body in course of evolving into a world. If so, its orbit would be very great indeed.

When designated Cor Caroli it was not known to be composed of two suns, but now we may regard them as symbolising our dual kingdom, England and Scotland. The symbol has always been represented, as shown in the drawing, by a Heart surmounted by a Crown and Cross. G.F.M.



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The Children's Newspaper, June 25, 1949

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Australian Heritage

ALL lovers of Britain know of the good work of the National Trust for the preservation of historical buildings and natural beauty.

Australia, though young in civilised history, has followed Britain's example; and a CN correspondent who is in active touch with the new organisation has sent us these notes.

At present the National Trust of Australia is confined to New South Wales; but the other States are interested in the movement, and will probably have their own Trusts with, eventually, a National Council.

Among the buildings which the National Trust of Australia has determined to preserve are Elizabeth Farm House, Harris Park, built by Captain John Macarthur in 1793. This is the oldest house in Australia. In it Macarthur conceived the idea of introducing merino sheep to Australia. And so was born the world's largest wool industry.

Fernhill, Edward Cox's old home at Mulgoa, New South Wales, is another house to be preserved by the Trust. It was built in 1842 on land presented to Edward when he was only five by Colonel William Paterson, one of the officers who deposed William Bligh, of Mutiny fame, from his Governorship of New South Wales.

This gift was made in recognition of the pioneering work of the child's father, Captain William Cox, born at Wimborne, Dorset, who in 1814 built the first road through the Blue Mountains, thus opening up the vast territories of the west to the new settlers on the eastern seaboard.

The Hyde Park Barracks, St

Continued at foot of next column

SECOND TEST MATCH

THE second Test match between England and New Zealand begins at Lord's on Saturday; and so great an impression have the New Zealanders made that tickets were sold out some weeks ago—a compliment previously paid only to the Australians.

Saturday's match will be the third encounter between England and New Zealand to take place at Lord's, and as the two previous matches ended in a draw both teams will be keen for victory.

The previous Lord's matches were notable for some big scoring. In 1931 England scored 454, Ames and Allen getting centuries, and the New Zealanders followed with 469 for nine wickets declared, Dempster and Page both passing the hundred. In 1937 England scored 424, Hardstaff and Walter Hammond getting centuries, but the New Zealanders were in a bad way, 180 runs behind with only two wickets to fall, when play ended.

Among the New Zealanders in that Test were Wallace, Hadlee, Donnelly, and Cowie, all of whom are here now. Of the England team in that 1937 match, however, only one is now a Test star, and that is Len Hutton; and he is a vastly different player from the youth who appeared in that match 12 years ago. It was his first Test, but he scored only one run in his two innings.

Continued from previous column James's Church, and the Mint Building—all in Sydney—are Georgian buildings erected by Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, Governor of NSW from 1809 to 1821.

Particularly fine prospects, too, are receiving the attention of this guardian of Australia's heritage.

BEDTIME CORNER

Mr Portly Goes Fishing

MUMMIE said that Ann and Christopher might make an aquarium and keep goldfish in it. And when the big glass tank, and the sand, and bits of rock, and proper kind of water weed came from the aquarium shop, Mr Portly sat on the playroom table and watched them make a home for the goldfish.

Then Daddie put the tank on a strong table just big enough to hold it, and began to fill it with water. But directly Mr Portly saw the water pouring in he dashed off downstairs, for you know how afraid he is of getting wet!

For several days he was not allowed in the playroom; but when the goldfish had settled in their new home he was allowed in. And soon Ann and Christopher were laughing heartily at the way he sat on the floor looking up at the aquarium and making faces at the goldfish as they darted among the weeds.

The children were very careful, however, not to leave the

playroom door open so that he could go in there alone. But one day they unfortunately forgot; and what made it worse, they had left a chair by the aquarium table.

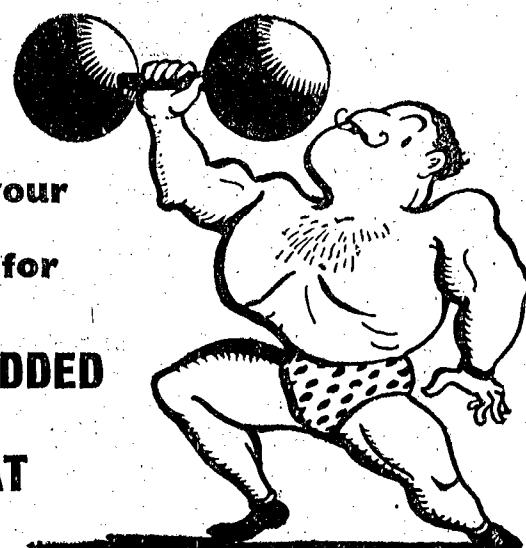
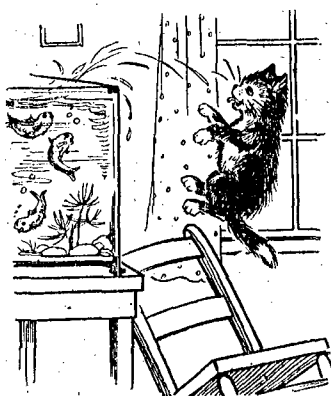
In trotted Mr Portly, and up on to the chair he jumped and pressed his nose against the glass to watch the fish. Next he climbed onto the chair back and leaned right over the tank to watch from the top.

Then he decided to catch one!

Dab went his paw into the tank; up splashed some water all over his face; and he jerked in horror. Over went the chair with a crash, and down went the mischievous Mr Portly

to the floor. Immediately he fled downstairs as fast as he could and out into the garden to dry his face and paws in the warm sun.

And from that day Mr Portly has never tried to go fishing again. But he secretly wishes that goldfish didn't live in water!



Ask your

Mum for

SHREDDED

WHEAT

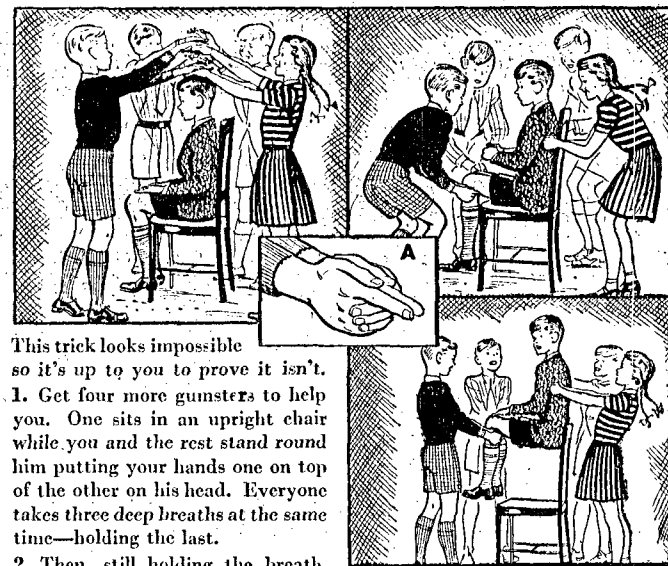
that's the food the strong men eat!



Make more muscle with Welgar Shredded Wheat—eat it every day! Crisp, golden, sun-ripened wheat, that's the stuff for strong men. It's nourishing as well as nice!

TRICK TIME for Rowntree's Gumsters

GIVE A GUMSTER A LIFT



This trick looks impossible

so it's up to you to prove it isn't.

1. Get four more gumsters to help you. One sits in an upright chair while you and the rest stand round him putting your hands one on top of the other on his head. Everyone takes three deep breaths at the same time—holding the last.
2. Then, still holding the breath, each of the lifters clasps his hands leaving the first two fingers sticking out, as illustration A. Place the fingers under the sitter's armpits and knees.
3. Then, still all holding breath, all lift the sitter together. This trick works best if you follow the rules exactly.

*Idea! One tube of Rowntree's Fruit Gums lasts through a whole summer afternoon—and there are still some left for the evening. Can you beat that for 24d.?



THE BRAN TUB

ECONOMIC

"What's in the parcel?" asked Mrs. Smith of her husband.

"Well, I saw an advertisement for a device that guaranteed to keep down bills, so I wrote off for it immediately," replied her husband.

"What is it?"

"A paper-weight."

COUNTRYSIDE FLOWERS

Heartsease

THE beautiful little Heartsease is probably better known as the Wild Pansy. The plant is a member of the violet family, and the five petals are shaped rather like those of the violet. A difference is that the two upper petals of the Heartsease stand upright, instead of drooping forward as in the violet.

Heartsease blooms in varying shades of white, yellow, and purple. The broadest petal of the Heartsease has a narrow tube at its end.



Particular

HE was bragging about his hunting experiences.

"I saw several tigers on that trip, but I let them all escape."

"But why?" asked his eager audience.

"Not one of them had the right expression for a rug."

HOP, SKIP, AND JUMP

CRIED a merry old lady from Wapping.

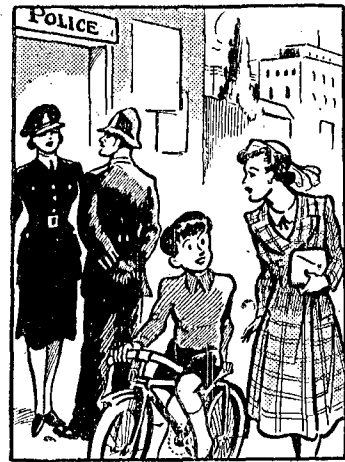
"My basket is loaded with shopping,

And now I am late,

But I'll quicken my gait,

Just by jumping, and skipping, and hopping."

RODDY



"Mummic, if soldiers are called 'brothers-in-arms,' is that lady a sister-in-law?"

A Test of Sharpness

THE following words or names all have something in common. Can you spot what it is?

DEFEAT
PASTURE
FIRST

ANOPHELES
HYMNOLOGY
SIGHING

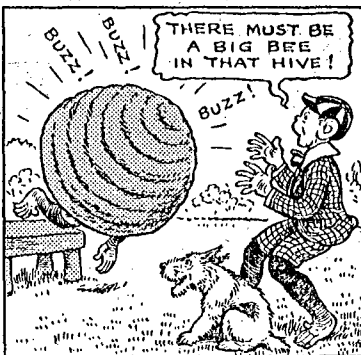
Letters of the alphabet.



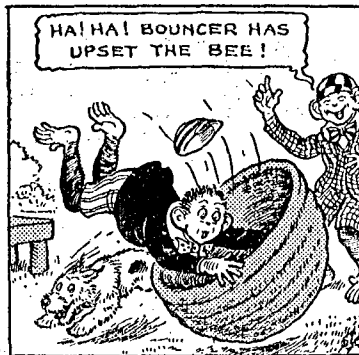
Most Upsetting for Jacko



Jacko, as usual, was as busy as a bee, playing tricks.



It was Chimp who was to receive his sting this time.



But Bouncer upset the apple cart—or rather, the bee-hive.

Pithy Proverb

HAPPY are they who serve the happy.

Towns In Sussex

In each line of the verse below is hidden the name of a Sussex town. Can you find them?

WE scan the sea for days and nights,

We search the quarry everywhere,

And heeding neither bog nor mire

We battle on, without a care.

Each hole we search, each track behold,

To find our pet worth more than gold.

Answer next week

A Long Job



Good morning, Snip, I'll have a shave
And a haircut too;
And after that, I'd better have
A nice brisk, dry shampoo!

BEHEADING

I AM what is, I know no lie.
I'm what all noble people seek.

Without my head, a name am I,
A Moabite, folks, good and meek—

She gleaned in fields in days of old—

Whose story in her Book is told.

Answer next week

Maxim to Memorise

BEING too cautious or too reckless or too any thing is too bad.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Timid Rabbits. The field was alive with rabbits, basking in the evening sunshine. Sometimes Don and Ann got within a few yards of the amusing creatures before they bolted.

"They seemed quite fearless," Ann said afterwards to Farmer Gray.

"Young ones!" chuckled the farmer. "As they grow older they will display more sense, but rabbits are never very intelligent. Rabbits can deliver a powerful kick with their paws, and a doe will sometimes defeat a stoat or weasel in defence of her young. Generally, however, foolish Bunny cowers down in fear and makes no effort to defend himself from his enemies."

Tense

"WAITER," called the diner, "what on earth is this?"

"That's bean soup, sir," replied the waiter.

"No matter what it has been; the question is, what is it now?"

NIGHT LIGHT

A BOTTLE that will glow in the dark can be made with the bark of the horse-chestnut tree.

Scrape some fresh bark from a twig, taking care to get plenty of the white underpart. Put some of this into a small bottle, packing it tightly. Stand the bottle, with the cork out, in a strong light for a while. Afterwards, when placed in a dark spot, the bottle will glow brightly.

If the bottle is kept in a light place all day it will give out a blue light for hours at night. Keep the bottle corked when not in use to prevent the bark drying.

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, June 22, to Tuesday, June 28

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Tusker Turns the Tables; Last Week's International Music Festival at Llangollen, North Wales. North, 5.0 The Brydons.

THURSDAY, 5.0 The Story of Robin Hood (3). 5.30 The Would-be-Goods (8). N. Ireland, 5.30 Nature Diary. Welsh, 5.0 Programme in Welsh. 5.30 Sports Roundabout.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Peter the Pedlar—a story in rhyme; The Daft Days (3). Young Artists who competed in the Glasgow Musical Festival. North, 5.0 Biggles in the Jungle (4).

SATURDAY, 5.0 Worzel Gummidge and the Scarecrow Competition; The Beautiful Island of Capri—a talk. Midland, 5.0 Hanky Panky Goes to the Seaside. North, 5.0 Variety.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Rock of Ages (No 8). Scottish, 5.0 Paisley Sunday School Union Choir; Mamma Bunny's Busy Day; On Tintock Tap—a story.

MONDAY, 5.0 This Week's Programmes. 5.5 The Old Woman and Her Cat; Songs for the Very Young; Piano. 5.40 Bazaars—a talk. N. Ireland, 5.5 Hints for Young Gardeners (2); Paddy of the Good People—a story; Can You Beat It? Songs; Piano. North, 5.0 Your Own Ideas; Children of Other Lands—Austria; June Competition Results. Scottish, 5.5 Young Artists Entertain. 5.10 Programme in Gaelic.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Erasmus and the Trains; Coon Songs. 5.25 Nature Parliament. North, 5.0 Wandering with Nomad; Four in Hand. Scottish, 5.0 Tales of a Wandering Cat; Down at the Mains. Welsh, 5.0 Programme in Welsh.

The Children's Newspaper, June 25, 1949

Wide of the Mark

BRAGGED a foolish young fellow named Dix, "My slow bowling is full of sly tricks."

But alas for his pride, The first ball was a wide, And his second was hit for a six.

NO PROOF

"THE new boy in our class says that he is related to you."

"He's silly."

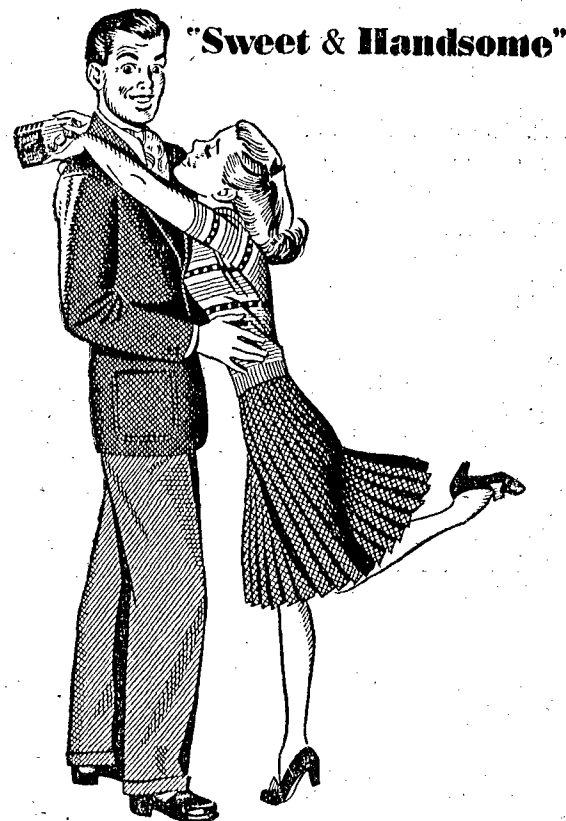
"Yes, but that may be only a coincidence."

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Animal Round-Up: Chimpanzee, Rhinoceros, Elephant, Antelope, Leopard, Panther, Camel, Horse.

What Am I? Work.

RAIN	ASKS
AT	TALENT
PANEL	NOT
PAD	BED
BIT	POSER
ORIGIN	SO
OVAGUE	A
KEEP	STEM



Sharps

Delicious

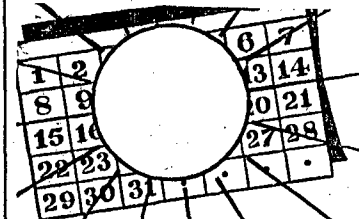
SUPER-KREEM TOFFEE

assorted flavours—now obtainable in the new attractive Rendezvous box

When are the DOG DAYS?

The six or eight hottest weeks of Summer are the dog-days (about July 3rd to August 11th). According to the Romans, the Dog-Star Sirius, rising with the Sun, added to the Sun's heat.

The great scarcity of Spratt's Biscuits has "dogged" your dog for years. Now brighter days are coming for him, because although the Spratt's foods he loves are still not as plentiful as we all would wish, more can now be made, so that it's really worth while asking at the shop for good dog foods—SPRATT'S MIXED OVALS, BONIO, DOG CAKES and WEETMEET.



Have you had your copy of "How to look after your Dog"? If not, send for this 20-page handbook, which is obtainable, price 8d., post free, from: Dept. C.N.

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED,
41/47, BOW ROAD, LONDON, E.C.3.



The Children's Newspaper is printed in England and published every Tuesday by the Proprietors, The Amalgamated Press, Ltd., The Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Editorial Offices: John Carpenter House, John Carpenter Street, London, E.C.4. Advertisement Offices: Tallis House, Tallis Street, London, E.C.4. It is registered as a newspaper for transmission by Canadian Magazine Post. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand: Messrs Gordon & Gotch, Ltd.; and for South Africa: Central News Agency, Ltd. Postage: Inland 1d; Abroad 1d. June 25, 1949. 88